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15 *Listed on Signature Pages*

16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

17 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

18 This Document Relates to:

19 *CompuCom Systems, Inc. v. Hitachi, Ltd., et*
20 *al., Individual Case No. 11-cv-06396*

21 *Costco Wholesale Corporation v. Hitachi,*
22 *Ltd., et al., Individual Case No. 11-cv-06397*

23 *Office Depot Inc. v. Hitachi Ltd., et al.,*
24 *Individual Case No. 11-cv-06276*

Case No. Master File No. 3:07-cv-05944-SC

MDL NO. 1917

**DEFENDANTS' JOINT NOTICE OF
MOTION AND MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST
CERTAIN DIRECT ACTION
PLAINTIFFS ON DUE PROCESS
GROUND AND MEMORANDUM OF
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT THEREOF – Redacted**

[Declarations of Laura K. Lin, Eric Kim,
Meggan Ehret, Shinichi Miyoshi, Kazuo
Hatanaka, Patrick Barrett, Wei Ling Quek,
Taketeru Kakesu, L. Thomas Heiser, Ayumo
Kinoshita, [Proposed] Order filed herewith]

Judge: Hon. Samuel Conti

Date: February 6, 2015

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Ctrm: 1, 17th Floor

3:07-cv-05944-SC; MDL 1917

NOTICE OF MOTION AND JOINT MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

TO THE COURT, ALL PARTIES, AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 6, 2015 at 10:00 a.m., or as soon as counsel may be heard thereafter, in Courtroom 1, 17th Floor, San Francisco, California before the Honorable Samuel Conti, the undersigned defendants¹ will move the Court, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, for partial summary judgment with respect to certain state law claims of Plaintiffs CompuCom Systems, Inc. ("CompuCom"), Costco Wholesale Corporation ("Costco"), and Office Depot, Inc. ("Office Depot") (collectively, "Plaintiffs"). Specifically, this motion seeks partial summary judgment on the following claims for relief with the exception of (a) Plaintiffs' California state law claims against the SDI Defendants, (b) Plaintiffs' New York state law claim against Defendant Hitachi America, Ltd. ("Hitachi America"), and (c) Plaintiffs' California and New York claims against Panasonic Corp. and MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (collectively, the "Panasonic Defendants"):

1. CompuCom's Second, Third, and Fourth Claims for Relief under California and New York state law;
2. Costco's Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Claims for Relief under California, Arizona, Florida, and Illinois state law; and
3. Office Depot's Third and Fourth Claims for Relief under California state law.

¹ The following defendants bring this motion: LG Electronics, Inc., LG Electronics, U.S.A., Inc., LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd. (collectively, the "LG Defendants"); Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI America, Inc., Samsung SDI Mexico S.A. De C.V., Samsung SDI Brasil LTDA, Shenshen Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Tianjin Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (collectively, the "SDI Defendants"); Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Ltd., Hitachi America, Ltd., Hitachi Asia, Ltd., Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc. (collectively, the "Hitachi Defendants"); Mitsubishi Electronic Corporation, Mitsubishi Electronic Visual Solutions America, Inc., Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. (collectively, the "Mitsubishi Defendants"); and Technicolor SA (f/k/a Thomson SA), Technicolor USA, Inc. (f/k/a Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc.) (collectively, the "Thomson Defendants"); Panasonic Corporation; MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. ("MTPD"); Beijing-Matsushita Color CRT Company, Ltd. ("BMCC") (all together, "Defendants").

NOTICE OF MOTION AND JOINT MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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1. CompuCom's Second, Third, and Fourth Claims for Relief under California and New York state law;
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3. Office Depot's Third and Fourth Claims for Relief under California state law.

¹ The following defendants bring this motion: LG Electronics, Inc., LG Electronics, U.S.A., Inc., LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd. (collectively, the "LG Defendants"); Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI America, Inc., Samsung SDI Mexico S.A. De C.V., Samsung SDI Brasil LTDA, Shenshen Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Tianjin Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (collectively, the "SDI Defendants"); Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Ltd., Hitachi America, Ltd., Hitachi Asia, Ltd., Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc. (collectively, the "Hitachi Defendants"); Mitsubishi Electronic Corporation, Mitsubishi Electronic Visual Solutions America, Inc., Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. (collectively, the "Mitsubishi Defendants"); and Technicolor SA (f/k/a Thomson SA), Technicolor USA, Inc. (f/k/a Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc.) (collectively, the "Thomson Defendants"); Panasonic Corporation; MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. ("MTPD"); Beijing-Matsushita Color CRT Company, Ltd. ("BMCC") (all together, "Defendants").

1 This motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the following Memorandum of Points and
2 Authorities, the Declaration of Laura K. Lin in Support of Defendant's Motion for Partial
3 Summary Judgment Against Certain Direct Action Plaintiffs on Due Process Grounds ("Lin
4 Decl."), and any materials attached thereto or otherwise found in the record, along with the
5 argument of counsel and such other matters as the Court may consider.

6
7
8 Dated: November 7, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

9
10 MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP

11 By: /s/ Hojoon Hwang

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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **QUESTION PRESENTED²**

3 Whether certain of Plaintiffs' state law claims against Defendants are barred by the Due
4 Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution because Plaintiffs cannot
5 sustain their burden of showing that the states whose laws they seek to apply have an interest in
6 their claims.

7 **SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT**

8 In an effort to avoid the federal prohibition on recovering damages for their indirect
9 purchases, certain Plaintiffs³ assert claims pursuant to the laws of states that allow such damages
10 but that lack even a "slight and casual" connection to this case. Specifically, Plaintiffs bring state
11 law claims under the laws of the following states that bear little, if any, connection to this case:
12 Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, and New York (collectively, the "Relevant States").

13 The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution forbids
14 such cherry-picking. A plaintiff may only invoke the law of a given state when the application of
15 that state's law is "neither arbitrary nor fundamentally unfair." *AT&T Mobility LLC v. AU*
16 *Optronics Corp.*, 707 F.3d 1107, 1114 (9th Cir. 2013). In order to meet this threshold, Plaintiffs
17 must present evidence "with respect to each Defendant" *individually* that establishes a more than
18 "slight and casual" connection between that Defendant and the state whose law Plaintiffs seek to
19 apply. *See id.* Even when viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs fail
20 to satisfy this standard. Accordingly, Defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiffs'
21 claims brought under the laws of the Relevant States except in the few instances not at issue in this
22 motion.⁴

23 _____
24 ² Lin Declaration Exhibit C describes how Defendants' motions concerning Plaintiffs' state law
25 claims relate to one another. As Exhibit C details, the Court need not consider certain of
26 Defendants' motions if it finds in Defendants' favor on other motions.

27 ³ The Plaintiffs at issue in this motion are: CompuCom, Costco, and Office Depot.

28 ⁴ Specifically, Defendants do not seek partial summary judgment on due process grounds for
Office Depot's Florida law claim. In addition, the Samsung SDI Defendants do not seek partial
summary judgment with respect to the California state law claims asserted against them; Hitachi

OVERVIEW OF CLAIMS ADDRESSED

Plaintiffs are companies that purchased products containing Cathode Ray Tubes (“CRTs”) and resold them directly to consumers or through distribution channels. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants engaged in a conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs. Along with federal law claims, Plaintiffs allege the following state law claims, despite the fact that these states have little – and often no – interest in the parties or occurrences at issue:

1. CompuCom’s Second, Third, and Fourth Claims for Relief under California and New York state law;
2. Costco’s Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Claims for Relief under California, Arizona, Florida, and Illinois state law;⁵ and
3. Office Depot’s Third and Fourth Claims for Relief under California state law.

STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

I. Plaintiffs’ Headquarters and Purchasing Functions Are Located Outside of the Relevant States

A. Pertinent Facts Regarding CompuCom

At all relevant times, CompuCom was headquartered in Dallas, Texas.⁶ At all relevant times, CompuCom’s employees with responsibilities related to the purchase of CRT products were located in Texas, as were those employees’ managers.⁷ CompuCom issued its purchase orders for

America does not seek partial summary judgment with respect to the New York state law claims asserted against it; and the Panasonic Defendants do not seek partial summary judgment as to the California and New York state law claims asserted against them.

⁵ Panasonic Corporation, Panasonic Corporation of North America and MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (“MTPD”) do not move with respect to Costco’s claims, as they are not named in Costco’s complaint. The SDI Defendants likewise do not move with respect Costco’s claims because Costco does not assert any state law claims against them.

⁶ CompuCom First Amended Complaint (“CompuCom Am. Compl.”), Oct. 3, 2013, ECF No. 1975, at ¶ 16.

⁷ Lin Decl. Ex. 12 (John O’Donnell (CompuCom) Dep. at 48:24-49:17).

1 CRT products exclusively from Texas.⁸ CompuCom received all invoices for its CRT product
2 purchases in Texas.⁹

3 **B. Pertinent Facts Regarding Costco**

4 At all relevant times, Costco was headquartered in Washington.¹⁰ Before 1999, Costco
5 maintained its headquarters in Washington but was incorporated in Delaware.¹¹ Prior to the
6 beginning of the relevant period, Costco merged with a California company called Price Club.¹²

7 Throughout the relevant period, Costco's CRT product purchasing decisions, negotiations,
8 and forecasting occurred in Washington.¹³ Washington was the "primary spot" from which
9 Costco issued purchase orders for its CRT product purchases.¹⁴ In some instances, Costco's
10 Washington headquarters directed the regional offices concerning what purchase orders to issue
11 and those offices would place the purchase orders; even at these times, "decisions were made ... at
12 the corporate office."¹⁵

13 **C. Pertinent Facts Regarding Office Depot**

14 Office Depot is headquartered in Florida.¹⁶ Office Max, a corporation purchased by Office
15 Depot in 2013, conducted its purchasing negotiations in Ohio.¹⁷ Office Depot has offered no
16 evidence to show that it conducted purchase negotiations in California, issued purchase orders
17 from California, or otherwise had any relevant connection to California.

18
19 ⁸ *Id.* at 140:10-18.

20 ⁹ *Id.* at 141:7-11.

21 ¹⁰ Costco First Amended Complaint ("Costco Am. Compl."), Oct. 3, 2013, ECF No. 1982, at
22 ¶¶ 11, 12.

23 ¹¹ *Id.* at ¶ 12.

24 ¹² *Id.* ¶ 12.

25 ¹³ Lin Decl. Ex. 9 (Geoffrey Shavey (Costco) Dep. at 58:14-17); *see also id.* at 46:7-16

26 ¹⁴ *Id.* at 45:25-46:6.

27 ¹⁵ *Id.* at 57:23-58:2, 59:5-6.

28 ¹⁶ Office Depot First Amended Complaint ("Office Depot Am. Compl."), Oct. 3, 2013, ECF No.
1977, at ¶ 16.

¹⁷ Lin Decl. Ex. 16 (Steve Foxhall (Office Depot) Dep. at 34:19-35:7).

1 **II. Defendants’ Lack of Contacts with the Relevant States**

2 **A. Defendants are Headquartered Outside of the Relevant States**

3 Defendants are approximately twenty distinct corporations that are headquartered
4 throughout the world, predominately in Asia and Europe.¹⁸ With a few exceptions that are not
5 relevant to this motion,¹⁹ it is undisputed that the Defendants did not maintain their headquarters,
6 principal places of business, manufacturing facilities, or any other material business presence in
7 the Relevant States.²⁰

8 **B. Defendants’ Alleged Anticompetitive Conduct Occurred Nearly
9 Exclusively Outside of the Relevant States**

10 In discovery, Plaintiffs identified the alleged anticompetitive conduct at issue by creating
11 an “Exhibit A,” as well as by pointing to Defendants’ own discovery responses and generally
12 referencing all documents produced by any party.²¹ Exhibit A lists alleged anticompetitive
13 communications by date, location, and individual participants. Plaintiffs purported to identify

14 ¹⁸ See, e.g., CompuCom Am. Compl. ECF No. 1975, at ¶¶ 19-62.

15 ¹⁹ The exceptions are as follows: *first*, certain SDI Defendants had business contacts in California
16 and Illinois; the Samsung SDI Defendants do not move with respect to these states’ laws. *Second*,
17 Defendant Hitachi America maintained certain contacts with New York; Defendant Hitachi
18 America does not move with respect to the New York claims against it. *Third* the Panasonic
19 Defendants had certain business contacts with California, Illinois, and New York; these Panasonic
20 Defendants do not move with respect to these respective claims.

21 ²⁰ See, e.g., CompuCom Am. Compl. ¶¶ 19-62 (alleging Defendants’ foreign headquarters and
22 operations). See also, e.g., Declaration of Eric Kim (LGEI); Declaration of Richard Wingate
23 (LGEUSA) (filed in support of LG and Mitsubishi Electric Subsidiaries’ Motion for Summary
24 Judgment); Declaration of Ayumo Kinoshita (BMCC); Declaration of Shinichi Miyoshi (MTPD);
25 Declaration of Shinichi Miyoshi (Panasonic Corp.); Declaration of Patrick Barrett (Hitachi
26 America, Ltd.); Declaration of Kazou Hatanaka (Hitachi, Ltd.); Declaration of Wei Ling Quek
27 (Hitachi Asia, Ltd.); Declaration of Taketeru Kakesu (Hitachi Displays, Ltd.); Declaration of L.
28 Thomas Heiser (Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc.); Declaration of Meggan Ehret
(Thomson).

24 ²¹ See, e.g., CompuCom’s Objections and Responses to LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. and Panasonic
25 Corporation’s Second Set of Interrogatories, Response to Interrogatory No. 10 (stating that
26 “[e]vidence supporting defendants’ and their co-conspirators’ price fixing includes documents
27 produced by all parties and the testimony of witnesses,” citing various expert reports and
28 discovery responses by others, and identifying “Exhibit A to interrogatory responses submitted by
the Dell Plaintiffs on July 14, 2014, including all revisions and supplementations thereto”). The
most recent versions of Plaintiffs’ Exhibit A are attached as Exhibit A to the accompanying
declaration of Laura K. Lin (referred to hereafter as “Exhibit A”).

1 which Defendants were affiliated with each entry on Exhibit A, but failed to specify the particular
 2 Defendants by corporate entity. (Thus, for instance, “SDI” is one column on Exhibit A, without
 3 reference to which of the seven SDI Defendants is at issue.) [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED]

5 Exhibit A (consistent with all of the discovery in these matters) indicates that substantially
 6 all of the alleged misconduct at issue occurred abroad. [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED]

10 *See id.* As Exhibit B shows, and
 11 as detailed further below, individually Defendants had few, if any, alleged anticompetitive
 12 communications in the Relevant States.

12 LEGAL STANDARD

13 Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine issue of material fact and the
 14 moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The party moving
 15 for summary judgment has the initial burden of identifying the absence of a genuine issue of
 16 material fact. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247-48 (1986); *In re Oracle Corp.*
 17 *Sec. Litig.*, 627 F.3d 376, 387 (9th Cir. 2010).

18 Where, as here, the moving party meets its burden, the non-moving party must identify
 19 facts showing that a genuine issue for trial exists. *In re Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 627 F.3d at 387
 20 (citing *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 324 (1986)). The non-moving party may not rely
 21 on the pleadings but must come forward with evidence – affidavits, depositions, answers to

22 ²² Exhibit A.

23 ²³ As described in the Lin Declaration, Defendants created Exhibit B by filtering Plaintiffs’
 24 Exhibit A by location (as identified by Plaintiffs in the second column of their Exhibit A) and
 25 selecting entries that reference, or appear to reference, the United States. *See* Lin Decl. ¶ 4. In
 26 addition, Defendants added entries to Exhibit B based on the allegations relating to conduct in the
 27 United States as cited in the exhibits to the Rebuttal Expert Report of Jerry A. Hausman (Sept. 26,
 28 2014). *Id.* These latter entries are designated with the letter “H” in Exhibit B. Although Plaintiffs
 have indicated that their evidence of anticompetitive conduct may arise from all discovery
 documents and responses, Defendants have not located any additional references to Plaintiffs’
 allegations of anticompetitive conduct in the United States.

1 interrogatories, or admissions – from which a jury could reasonably render a verdict in its favor.
 2 *Id.* (citing *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252). “The nonmoving party must show more than the mere
 3 existence of a scintilla of evidence” or “some ‘metaphysical doubt’ as to the material facts at
 4 issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586
 5 (1986)).

6 **ARGUMENT**

7 **I. Due Process Requirements**

8 “If a plaintiff could choose the substantive rules to be applied to an action ... the invitation
 9 to forum shopping would be irresistible.” *Philips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 820
 10 (1985) (citing *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Hague*, 449 U.S. 302, 337 (1981) (opinion of Powell, *J.*)). The
 11 Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution imposes a “modest” –
 12 yet meaningful – restraint on such forum shopping. *Id.* at 818. A plaintiff cannot assert claims
 13 pursuant to a state’s laws unless that state has “a significant contact or significant aggregation of
 14 contacts, creating state interests, such that choice of its law is neither arbitrary nor fundamentally
 15 unfair.” *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Hague*, 449 U.S. 302, 313 (1981).

16 In order to comply with the requirements of due process, a court must assess a state’s
 17 “significant contact or significant aggregation of contacts ... with the parties and the occurrence or
 18 transaction” in order to determine whether the application of that state’s law would be arbitrary or
 19 fundamentally unfair. *Id.* In *Mazza v. Am. Honda Motor Co.*, for instance, the Ninth Circuit
 20 considered product liability claims related to a braking system and found “a constitutionally
 21 sufficient aggregation of contacts” supporting the application of California law “because [the
 22 defendant’s] corporate headquarters, the advertising agency that produced the allegedly fraudulent
 23 misrepresentations, and one fifth of the proposed class members [were] located in California.”
 24 666 F.3d 581, 590 (9th Cir. 2012).

25 In the antitrust context, courts typically examine the location of the relevant sales to
 26 determine which state’s laws may apply. *AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113. The Ninth Circuit
 27 has found that the absence of a relevant sale within a state does not preclude the application of that
 28 state’s antitrust laws so long as other facts sufficiently tie the allegations at issue to that state. *Id.*

1 In *AT&T Mobility*, the Ninth Circuit held that anticompetitive conduct by a defendant may
 2 establish the necessary connection required by due process, but only in the event that the
 3 defendant's conduct: (1) occurred "within [the] state"; (2) is "related to a plaintiff's alleged
 4 injuries" and (3) "is not 'slight and casual.'" *Id.* This Court too has observed that for due process
 5 purposes here, "the central question ... is whether the DAPs have alleged anticompetitive conduct
 6 by [d]efendants within a state that is related to the DAPs' alleged injuries and is not 'slight and
 7 causal[.]'" *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 WL 4505701, at *6 (N.D. Cal.
 8 Aug. 21, 2013) (citation omitted).

9 In *AT&T Mobility*, the Ninth Circuit specifically instructed that "the requirements of the
 10 Due Process Clause must be satisfied individually with respect to each defendant in a case." 707
 11 F.3d at 1113 n.15. Thus, courts must assess each defendant's conduct individually to determine
 12 whether that defendant's own conduct (as opposed to a co-defendant's conduct) creates the
 13 necessary contact with the state whose law a plaintiff seeks to apply. *Id.*; *see also, e.g., In re TFT-*
 14 *LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 WL 1891367, *3-4 (N.D. Cal. May 6, 2013) (analyzing
 15 each individual defendant's alleged conspiratorial conduct in California). This requirement
 16 entails, for instance, a showing by Plaintiffs of significant contacts in a Relevant State for each
 17 SDI corporate entity, without consideration of the in-state contacts (if any) of that entity's
 18 corporate affiliates. *See id.*; *see also Keeton v. Hustler Magazine, Inc.*, 465 U.S. 770, 781 n.13
 19 (1984) ("[N]or does jurisdiction over a parent corporation automatically establish jurisdiction over
 20 a wholly owned subsidiary. Each defendant's contacts with the forum State must be assessed
 21 individually.").

22 Finally, when undertaking a due process analysis, a court should consider whether, based
 23 on a defendant's contacts (or lack thereof) with a state, that specific defendant could have
 24 expected the laws of that state to govern the conduct alleged. *Phillips Petroleum*, 472 U.S. at 822
 25 ("When considering fairness in this context, an important element is the expectation of the
 26 parties."); *Pecover v. Elec. Arts Inc.*, 2010 WL 8742757, at *17 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 21, 2010)
 27 (Walker, J.); *Adventure Commc'ns, Inc. v. Ky. Registry of Election Fin.*, 191 F.3d 429, 437 (4th
 28 Cir. 1999) ("While constitutional limitations on the choice of law are by no means settled,

1 important considerations certainly include the expectancies of the parties and the fairness of
 2 governing the defendants' acts and behavior by rules of conduct created by a given jurisdiction.'"'
 3 (quoting *Shaffer v. Heitner*, 433 U.S. 186, 224-25 (1977) (Brennan, J., concurring and
 4 dissenting))).

5 **II. Plaintiffs' Claims Lack Significant Contacts With the Relevant States**

6 As set forth below, the undisputed material facts reveal that Plaintiffs' claims lack
 7 sufficient contact with the Relevant States. In particular, Plaintiffs did not purchase CRTs or CRT
 8 Products in these states or otherwise conduct their purchasing decisions there. With the exception
 9 of the Defendants who are not moving as to the claims against them in particular states,
 10 Defendants likewise did not maintain a significant business presence in the states at issue.
 11 Further, Plaintiffs' purported evidence of misconduct bears little connection – and often, for many
 12 defendants, none at all – to these states.

13 **A. Plaintiffs Lack Any Sufficient Contacts With the Relevant States**

14 As detailed in the statement of undisputed material facts, none of the Plaintiffs purchased
 15 CRTs or CRT Finished Products in the Relevant States. Plaintiffs' purchasing, negotiation, and
 16 invoice functions all occurred outside of the Relevant States. Thus, the "occurrence or
 17 transaction" giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims, i.e., Defendants' sales of allegedly price fixed CRTs,
 18 occurred outside of the Relevant States. *See Allstate Ins. Co.*, 449 U.S. at 308.²⁴

19 Plaintiffs' allegations as to where they maintained distribution centers and sales offices and
 20 sold goods are irrelevant and do nothing to establish the requisite connection between the claims at
 21 issue and the Relevant States. The relevant constitutional inquiry is where the occurrence or
 22 transactions giving rise to liability occurred. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1109-10 (describing
 23 "relevant transaction or occurrence" standard). In the context of Plaintiffs' claims based on
 24 allegedly paying an anticompetitive overcharge for finished products, their alleged injuries would
 25 have occurred only when and where they agreed to purchase CRT products at allegedly inflated

26
 27 ²⁴ Even if the relevant occurrence or transaction giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims is Plaintiffs'
 28 purchase of finished products containing allegedly price-fixed CRTs (rather than Defendants'
 sales of the CRTs themselves), these transactions likewise occurred outside of the Relevant States.

1 prices, not where they may have sold those products or otherwise transacted business. *See Allstate*
 2 *Ins. Co.*, 449 U.S. at 308; *Spence v. Glock, Ges.m.b.H.*, 227 F.3d 308, 312-314 (5th Cir. 2000)
 3 (concluding that “the economic injury occurred when and where plaintiffs bought the [products]”);
 4 *In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, 2012 WL 3727221, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 27, 2012)
 5 (“[P]laintiffs are deemed to be injured in the states where they agreed to pay inflated prices for
 6 products, not the states where they merely received products.”), *reconsidered on other grounds*,
 7 2013 WL 1891367 (N.D. Cal. May 6, 2013).

8 For these reasons, Plaintiffs cannot satisfy due process by pointing to Plaintiffs’ own sales
 9 or warehousing conduct in the Relevant States.

10 **B. Defendants Lack Sufficient Business Contacts with the Relevant States**

11 Defendants’ own contacts with the Relevant States are similarly lacking. With the
 12 exception of certain SDI Defendants’ contacts with California and Illinois, Hitachi America’s
 13 contacts with New York, and the Panasonic Defendants’ contacts with California, Illinois, and
 14 New York (none of which are at issue in this motion as these Defendants do not move with respect
 15 to these state laws), no Defendant maintained its principal place of business in any of the Relevant
 16 States; was incorporated in these states; or owned manufacturing facilities in these states. All of
 17 these considerations demonstrate that Defendants lack the necessary contacts with the Relevant
 18 States required by due process. *See, e.g., Philips Petroleum Co.*, 472 U.S. at 815, 822
 19 (determining that fairness considerations and the parties’ expectations precluded application of
 20 Kansas law concerning lease agreements entered into outside of Kansas).

21 **C. The Alleged Anticompetitive Conduct By Individual Defendants Lacks** 22 **Any Significant Connection to the Relevant States**

23 To the extent that Plaintiffs seek to satisfy due process by citing to evidence of alleged
 24 anticompetitive conduct, they must do so on a defendant-by-defendant basis. *See AT&T Mobility*,
 25 707 F.3d at 1113. Such an individualized analysis reveals that for many of their claims, Plaintiffs
 26 have no evidence of any anticompetitive conduct tying their claims against individual defendants
 27 to the particular Relevant States. Even where Plaintiffs have some evidence that purports to relate
 28 to anticompetitive conduct, this purported evidence is indisputably irrelevant or so slight and

casual that it does not satisfy the requirements of due process. *Id.* (evidence must be “not ‘slight and casual’”).

1. Plaintiffs Fail to Identify Any Purported Anticompetitive Conduct By Any Defendant in Florida

²⁵ Florida lacks even slight or casual contact with Defendants’ purported anticompetitive conduct, which allegedly occurred exclusively in other states and other countries. As described above, Plaintiffs fail to identify any other conduct in Florida that is relevant for purposes of a due process inquiry. Accordingly, due process does not permit the application of Florida law against any Defendant. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

2. The LG Defendants’ Lack of Relevant Contacts

²⁶ Given the lack of any other relevant connection between these states and the allegations against the LG Defendants, summary judgment must be granted in favor of the LG Defendants on these state law claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

Plaintiffs purport to have identified anticompetitive conduct by LGEI in California, but the undisputed evidence shows that this conduct was not anticompetitive. Plaintiffs’ “Exhibit A” lists a December 22, 2003 meeting in California between a representative of LGEI and a representative of SDI, Mr. Woong Rae Kim.²⁷ Mr. Kim testified in his deposition that at the time of this meeting, LGEI was not a competitor to SDI.²⁸ At this meeting, one of Mr. Kim’s colleagues at SDI “was taking care of LG as a customer.”²⁹ Accordingly, this meeting does not reflect conduct

²⁵ See Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

²⁶ See Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

²⁷ See Exhibit A (line 1575); Exhibit B (line 1575).

²⁸ Lin Decl. Ex. 14 (Woong Rae Kim (SDI) Dep., Vol. 2, at 399:3-24).

²⁹ *Id.*

1 by LGEI that “is related to [Plaintiffs’] alleged injuries” as necessary to support the application of
 2 California law. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

3 In sum, there is no evidence showing that any of the Relevant States has any significant
 4 contacts or a significant aggregation of contacts with Plaintiffs’ claims against the LG Defendants.
 5 Thus, the choice of these states’ law would be either arbitrary or fundamentally unfair and, as a
 6 result, summary judgment must be granted in favor of the LG Defendants on Plaintiffs’ claims
 7 pursuant to the laws of the Relevant States.

8 **D. The SDI Defendants’ Lack of Relevant Contacts**

9 [REDACTED]
 10 [REDACTED].³⁰ Given the lack of any other
 11 relevant connection between these states and the allegations against the Samsung SDI Defendants,
 12 summary judgment must be granted in favor of the Samsung SDI Defendants with respect to these
 13 state law claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

14 **E. The Hitachi Defendants’ Lack of Relevant Contacts**

15 [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED].³² Given the lack of
 19 any other relevant connection between these states and the allegations against the Hitachi
 20 Defendants, and with the exception of the New York state law claim against Hitachi America,
 21 summary judgment must be granted in favor of the Hitachi Defendants with respect to these state
 22 law claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

23
 24
 25
 26 ³⁰ *See* Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

27 ³¹ *See* Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

28 ³² *See* Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

1 Plaintiffs purport to have identified one instance of anticompetitive conduct by HEDUS in
 2 each of California and Arizona,³³ but the undisputed evidence shows that none of this conduct was
 3 anticompetitive. Plaintiffs' Exhibit A lists a trade association meeting in La Quinta, California
 4 attended by HEDUS personnel.³⁴ Participation in trade association, however, is a legitimate
 5 activity that, standing alone, cannot raise any inference of conspiracy. *Citric Acid*, 191 F.3d at
 6 1098 ("As the Supreme Court has recognized, . . . trade associations often serve legitimate
 7 functions, such as providing information to industry members, conducting research to further the
 8 goals of the industry, and promoting demand for products and services."). The meeting minutes
 9 and presentations confirm that the topics discussed – discussion of market trends for televisions,
 10 monitors, and CRT tubes worldwide and in the United States; international, federal, and regional
 11 CRT recycling initiatives; and the status and trends of tariffs in the Americas, to name a few – fall
 12 squarely within the legitimate functions of trade associations. Accordingly, this meeting does not
 13 reflect conduct by LGEI that "is related to [Plaintiffs'] alleged injuries" as necessary to support the
 14 application of California law. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

15 [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]

21 In sum, there is no evidence showing that any of these states has any significant contacts or
 22 a significant aggregation of contacts with Plaintiffs' claims against the Hitachi Defendants. Thus,
 23 the choice of these states' law would be either arbitrary or fundamentally unfair and, as a result,
 24

25 ³³ See Exhibit A (lines 284, 330, 857, 1025); Exhibit B (lines 284, 330, 857, 1025).

26 ³⁴ Lin Decl. Ex. 22 (HEDUS-CRT00186930) (cited in Exhibit A line 1025)).

27 ³⁵ Lin Decl. Ex. 24 (HEDUS-CRT00160563 (cited in Exhibit A line 284)).

28 ³⁶ Lin Decl. Ex. 21 (Deposition of L. Thomas Heiser (March 18 – 19, 2014) at 191:17-193:9).

summary judgment must be granted in favor of the Hitachi Defendants on Plaintiffs' claims pursuant to the laws of California and Arizona.

F. The Mitsubishi Defendants' Lack of Relevant Contacts

Plaintiffs' only remaining claims against the Mitsubishi Defendants sound under New York law. *See In re CRT Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 1466833, at *5 (March 13, 2014) (dismissing all other state law claims against the Mitsubishi Defendants with prejudice).

Plaintiffs' New York claims against the Mitsubishi Defendants fail to satisfy due process because Plaintiffs have not identified any alleged anticompetitive conduct by any of the Mitsubishi Defendants in New York.³⁷ Given the lack of any other relevant connection between New York and the allegations against the Mitsubishi Defendants, summary judgment must be granted in favor of the Mitsubishi Defendants on Plaintiffs' New York claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

G. BMCC's Lack of Relevant Contacts

Plaintiffs fail to identify any alleged anticompetitive conduct by BMCC in any of the Relevant States.³⁸ Given the lack of any relevant connection between these states and the allegations against BMCC, summary judgment must be granted in favor of BMCC with respect to these state law claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

H. The Thomson Defendants' Lack of Relevant Contacts

Plaintiffs' only remaining claims against the Thomson Defendants sound under New York law. *See In re CRT Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 1091589, at *16 (March 13, 2014) (dismissing all other state law claims against the Thomson Defendants with prejudice).

³⁷ See Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

³⁸ See Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

Such conduct is not anticompetitive and does not support Plaintiff's assertion that the Thomson Defendants participated in "conspiratorial activity leading to the sale of price fixed goods to plaintiffs" that took place in New York. *AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

³⁹ See Exhibit A (lines 1180, 1181 (citing TCE-CRT 0021804-TCE-CRT 0021806)); Exhibit B (lines 1180, 1181 (citing same)). See also Lin Ex. 6 (TCE-CRT 0021804-TCE-CRT 0021806).

⁴⁰ See Lin Decl. Ex. 3 (MTPD-0045661- MTPD-0045664).

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² See Lin Decl. Ex. 3 (MTPD-0045661- MTPD-0045664).

⁴³ See, e.g., *Sears/Kmart Am. Compl.*, ECF No. 1973, at ¶ 39, 72.

⁴⁴ See Exhibit A (lines 1180, 1181 (citing TCE-CRT 0021804-TCE-CRT 0021806)); Exhibit B (lines 1180, 1181 (citing same)). See also Lin Ex. 6 (TCE-CRT 0021804-TCE-CRT 0021806).

Moreover, the fact that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is not anticompetitive and does not support an inference that either Thomson Consumer or Thomson SA participated in conspiratorial conduct in New York. *See Wilcox v. First Interstate Bank*, 815 F. 2d 522, 527 (9th Cir. 1987) (“An exchange of price information which constitutes reasonable business behavior is not an illegal agreement.”); *In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.*, 320 F.Supp.2d 1, 20 (D.D.C. 2004) (granting summary judgment because information exchange among alleged conspirators with customer supplier relationship did not support inference of anticompetitive conduct). Moreover, Plaintiffs’ own expert has admitted that [REDACTED]



In sum, Plaintiffs have failed to adduce evidence that establishes their alleged injuries were related to anticompetitive conduct by the Thomson Defendants in New York, and Plaintiffs claims against them under New York law should be dismissed on due process grounds.

⁴⁵ See Lin Ex. 6 (TCE-CRT 0021804-TCE-CRT 0021806); Lin Decl. Ex. 4 (TCE-CRT 000375); Lin Decl. Ex. 5 (TCE-CRT 000380) ((reflecting Thomson Consumer sales of 32 inch CPTs to Toshiba).

⁴⁶ Lin Decl. Ex. 7 (TCE-CRT 0029077 at p.24 (stating that Thomson Consumer would source “32TF” and “36TF” from “Toshiba (USA)” in 2003)).

⁴⁷ Lin Decl. Ex. 15 (Kenneth Elzinga (Plaintiffs’ Expert) Depo. at 243:18-244:22).

I. The Panasonic Defendants' Lack of Relevant Contacts


.⁴⁸ Given the lack of any other relevant connection between the allegations against the Panasonic Defendants and Arizona, summary judgment must be granted in favor of the Panasonic Defendants on Plaintiffs' Arizona state law claims. *See AT&T Mobility*, 707 F.3d at 1113.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectively request that this Court award partial summary judgment in favor of Defendants on due process grounds with respect to the following claims:

1. CompuCom's Second, Third, and Fourth Claims for Relief under California and New York state law but not with respect CompuCom's California state law claims against the SDI Defendants and Panasonic Defendants, and also not with respect to CompuCom's New York state law claims against Defendant Hitachi America and the Panasonic Defendants;
2. Costco's Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Claims for Relief under California, Arizona, Florida, and Illinois state law;
3. Office Depot's Third and Fourth Claims for Relief under California state law, but not with respect to Office Depot's California state law claims against the Samsung SDI Defendants and Panasonic Defendants.

Dated: November 7, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

⁴⁸ *See* Exhibit A; Exhibit B.

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